

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Lemhi County, ID, in the Control of the Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Boise, ID

Editorial Note: FR document 97-20323 was originally published on page 41414 in the issue of Friday, August 1, 1997. It was inadvertently published with incorrect text. The correct text appears below.

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the control of the Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Boise, ID.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, and the Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Indians of Utah.

In 1965, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from site 10LH 66, Lemhi County, ID during legally authorized excavations by the Idaho State University Museum. No known individuals were identified. The 31 associated funerary objects include glass beads, leather, harness fragments, metal buttons, a metal bracelet, textile fragments, and metal ornament fragments.

The presence and types of associated funerary objects indicates these individuals are Native American. The associated funerary objects are consistent with 19th century burials of the Lemhi Band of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes who lived in this region until moved to the Fort Hall Reservation in 1907.

In 1996, one unassociated funerary object, a stone point, was located during the Bureau of Land Management's review of collections. This unassociated funerary object was originally associated with human remains and other associated funerary objects reburied in 1982 following criminal investigation of the looting and vandalizing of site 10LH 412, within the Lemhi reservation cemetery, by person(s) unknown. No known individuals were identified during this incident.

The Lehmi reservation cemetery (site 10LH 412) is a known historical cemetery of the Lehmi Band of the Shoshone-Bannock tribes. The Lehmi Band left the Lehmi Reservation in 1907 and went to the Fort Hall Reservation.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Bureau of Land Management have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d), the 32 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Bureau of Land Management have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, and the Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Indians of Utah.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, and the Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Indians of Utah. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Daniel J. Hutchinson, State Office Archeologist, Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 1387 South Vinnell Way, Boise, ID 83709; telephone: (203) 373-3816, before September 12, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation, and the Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Indians of Utah may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: July 23, 1997.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Utah in the Control of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, United States Forest Service, Price, UT

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Utah in the control of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, United States Forest Service, Price, UT.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by National Forest Service and Edge of the Cedars State Park and Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe; Navajo Nation; Kaibab Paiute Tribe; Paiute Tribe of Utah; Pueblo of Acoma; Pueblo of Cochiti; Pueblo of Isleta; Pueblo of Jemez; Pueblo of Laguna; Pueblo of Nambe; Pueblo of Picuris; Pueblo of Pojoaque; Pueblo of Santa Clara; Pueblo of San Ildefonso; Pueblo of Santo Domingo; Pueblo of San Felipe; Pueblo of Laguna; Pueblo of Santa Ana; Pueblo of Sandia; Pueblo of San Juan; Pueblo of Tesuque; Pueblo of Taos; Pueblo of Zia; Pueblo of Zuni; San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe; Southern Ute Tribe; Uintah and Ouray Tribe of Utah; and Ute Mountain Ute Tribe.

In 1971, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Site 42SA12215 during legally authorized excavations by U.S. Forest Service archeologists. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1973, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Site 42SA12213 during legally authorized excavations by U.S. Forest Service archeologists. No known individual was identified. The one associated funerary object is a ceramic sherd.

Around 1984, human remains representing one individual were recovered from Site 42SA10550 during investigations by U.S. Forest Service and law enforcement personnel concerning Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violations. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1987, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from Site 42SA12209 during legally